The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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JAPANESE FORCES SHOOT DOWN 117 OUT OF 580 ENEMY PLANES OVER RABAUL ON FEB. 6, 7, 9

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Grim Fighting Over Base

FOE'S LOSSES MOUNT

Our Naval Air Units and Ground Forces Are Daily Intercepting Hostile Aircraft

How costly the enemy is finding his reckless air raids on our base at Rabaul was attested again in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Thursday which revealed that Imperial Naval Air Units and our Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 117 hostile planes, including 40 probables, out of a total of about 580 which attempted to raid on February 6, 7 and 9.

Against this high ratio of loss dealt on the enemy, one out of five planes, the loss on our side was nine planes which failed to return, the communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. February 10

"Imperial Naval Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces are daily intercepting and attacking the enemy planes that have attempted to raid Rabaul since February 6.

"1. They shot down 27 enemy planes (of which 14 unconfirmed), out of about 160 enemy aircraft that attempted to raid Rabaul on February 6.

"Loss on our side was three planes not yet returned.

"2. Out of about 200 enemy aircraft which attempted a raid on February 7, they shot down 45 planes (of which 15 unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side was one plane not yet returned.

"3. On February 9, they shot down 45 enemy planes (of which 11 unconfirmed), out of about 220 foe attacking aircraft.

"Loss on our side was five planes not yet returned."

23 Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 9.—Five enemy B-25's (whereof one probable) and 14 A-20's were shot down when an aggregate total of 113 enemy planes, including B-25's, A-20's and P-40's, in two waves attempted raids on the Hansa district in New Guinea Island on the morning of February 5. The loss on our side was one killed and several wounded.

Also three enemy B-25's showed up over a point southwest of Madang, New Guinea Island, at about noon on February 6, but they were all brought down by our ground batteries. No damage was suffered on our side.

Early on the morning of February 8, 11 enemy P-47's appeared over Wewak, New Guinea Island, but one of them was downed by our fighter plane units, which successfully intercepted the invading foe.

Meanwhile, enemy attacks on New Guinea are still continuing persistently, but they are being invariably beaten back by the Japanese.

The enemy plane, A 20, is manufactured by the Douglas Aircraft Company of America and is commonly called Bostons. Already used as night-attack planes on the European front, the machines are already out of date. The British call them Sabocs.

Enemy Suffers Again

With the anti-Axis counter-offensive having been launched in the mid-Pacific since January 30 when the enemy attacked the Marshall Islands, air raids against Rabaul have become more persistent particularly with the establishment of enemy bases at Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island.

The Imperial Japanese Naval Air Forces, in close cooperation with the Army and Navy Ground Units, are giving valiant and heroic battle day after day and dealing terrific blows to the enemy, scoring amazing results.

The number of attacking aircraft and those brought down are as fol-

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Japanese Air Attack Against Finschhafen Admitted by Enemy

By Arrangement With the Asahi

LISBON, February 9.—General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters issued an official communique dated February 9, stating that Japanese Air Units attacked and bombed Finschhafen on New Guinea Island as well as two places on New Britain Island, according to a dispatch reaching here from Melbourne.

GREW WARNS YANKS OF NIPPON STRENGTH

Time Is Most Important Factor For Japan, He Cautions U.S. Senators

Special

LISBON, February 9.—Urging passage of the national service legislation, Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "a very dangerous lack of appreciation of the fighting power and staying power of Japan" exists in the United States, adding, "Let us not delude ourselves by thinking we have not still a long way to go," according to a Washington dispatch.

Grew said that time was the "most important factor" in Japan's calculations, adding, "And that is an asset we cannot afford indefinitely to allow them, for time to them means strength."

Nimitz Boasts Again

Special

LISBON, February 9.—Declaring that Japan "cannot be defeated at sea alone," Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, bombastically told reporters today that the United States forces intend to drive straight across the Pacific to China, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch. Nimitz said that his objective was "to get ground and air forces into China so we can start the ball rolling."

BULGARIA STRESSES LOYALTY TO REICH

Will Defend Country, Says Interior Minister

Special

BERLIN, February 9.—Bulgaria will continue along the road on which it has embarked loyal to its alliance with Germany, declared Christov, Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, in a speech made in Garovo, according to a dispatch received here. He declared that no Bulgarian Government ever has or had any intention to grab foreign territory but that the Bulgarians were determined to defend the country of their ancestors.

Stating that Bulgaria would soon be able to celebrate victory, Minister Christov said, "Until then, all energies in the country must be united." The enemy's belief that he could cause chaos in Bulgaria through air raids was erroneous, Minister Christov declared, adding that Bulgaria's strength of resistance was growing from day to day. He said that in the latest air battles, the Bulgarian flyers had given proof of their courage. Minister Christov denounced the foreign assertion that Bulgaria's farm products all went to Germany. He described such assertions as "pure invention."

FIREMEN TO BE HONORED

More Than 800 to Be Commended For Long Services

To commend the long and meritorious services rendered by the city's firemen, the Metropolitan Police Board will conduct an award ceremony at 11 a.m. today. Among those to be honored with the awards is one fireman who has faithfully served for over 40 years and others numbering 810 who have served over 20 years. The ceremony will be attended by the Superintendent-General and others.

FOE'S CHARGES ON PRISONERS WITHOUT BASIS

Propaganda on Maltreatment Of Captives Hit—Sinister Designs Seen

ENEMY ATROCITIES CITED

Nippon Consistent in Affording As Humane Treatment as Possible to Prisoners

The code of Japanese Bushido rigidly differentiates between war activities and human morality. Japan has been consistent in treating as humanely as possible enemy soldiers who have exhausted all their resources and have surrendered and non-combatants who possess no arms.

British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, in his speech delivered at the House of Commons on January 28, condemned the Japanese authorities' treatment of enemy prisoners of war and internees in the Philippines, Java, Borneo, Malai, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Shanghai and other Japanese-controlled areas. About the same time, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced the alleged "brutal actions of the Japanese Forces."

Since then, the American and British press and radio have been daily condemning Japan and spreading false, exaggerated propaganda on her alleged "brutality," going even to the length of insisting on the establishment of a wartime disciplinary committee. They have described the attacks against the Marshalls as a retaliation to the "bestial" Japanese, thus trying hard to stir up the hostile sentiment and hatred against Japan of the American and British public.

The alleged basis of the latest statement made by the United States authorities is a false, exaggerated report made by war prisoners who are said to have escaped. Secretary of State Hull stated that immediately after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, a half of the 36,000 war prisoners died due to lack of proper supplies of food. The alleged number of the dead is, of course, enormously exaggerated. Moreover, as pointed out by a certain Swedish newspaper in reference to the latest Anglo-American propaganda move, it is inevitable that immediately after a severe battle, some pains and difficulties should be suffered, no matter how eagerly the opposite party may wish and try to treat the prisoners humanely.

It is to be pointed out with particular emphasis that in the course of the Bataan and Corregidor operations, the enemy resorted to the "scorched earth policy" and burnt up large amounts of foodstuffs, clothes and medicines, so much so that American military surgeons divulged to the Japanese authorities who were engaged in the rescuing of war prisoners and refugees that the shortage of food supplies for the Americans and Filipinos was due to the "scorched earth tactics" they themselves had resorted to.

In his report to the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Eden alleged that the information that the Japanese are according good treatment to enemy war captives and internees was due to compulsory measures the Japanese officials and military authorities had taken in having the report written. This is nothing but a deliberate slander for the American and British war prisoners and internees held in Shanghai, Hongkong and Shonan are left perfectly free to communicate with those outside, their letters only being censored by the authorities of the internment camps. The inmates of these concentration camps are, as a matter of fact, receiving regularly once a week letters from their husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts. Again, the prisoners and internees held in the internment camps are allowed to receive communications from the outside, the letters being handed to the adressee after being censored. This fact is recognized by the inhabitants of the occupied areas as a matter for granted.

The foodstuffs, clothes and medicines sent to the internees and war captives from their homelands and other places through the good offices of the Red Cross Society as well as the food supplies, clothes and other materials submitted to them by the inhabitants of the areas where the camps are situated are accepted by the local Japanese authorities on Mondays or on Fridays

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

Site of Mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei, 98th Sovereign, Fixed in Kyoto Prefecture

The sites of the Mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei and the Tomb of His son, Prince Shocho, have been fixed and this was announced by the Imperial Household Department on the auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu today. The announcement follows:

"The Mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei has been fixed as follows:

"The Emperor Chokei Mausoleum at Suminokura machi, Saga Tenryuji, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture.

"The name of the Mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei is fixed as follows:

"Saga-no-Higashi-no-Misasagi (East Mausoleum of Sagano).

"The Tomb of the Prince Shocho has been fixed as follows:

"The Tomb of the Prince Shocho at Suminokura-machi, Saga Tenryuji, Ukyoku, Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture."

In this connection, the Imperial Household Minister issued the following statement:

"The Emperor Chokei, the 98th Sovereign, was a prince of the Emperor Gomurakami. He was born in the fourth year of Kokoku (1343). In the 23rd year of Shohei (1368), He ascended the Throne in succession to His August Father. After about 16 years of reign, He abdicated in favor of the Emperor Gokameyama and was given the title of the Emperor Taijo. He passed away on August 1 in the first year of Oei (the 2054th year in Japanese history). His posthumous title was Keijuin.

"Be it said in awe and trepidation that, due to lack of historical literature and data, it was only on October 21, 1926, that the reign of the Emperor Chokei became known and an Imperial Rescript was granted establishing Him as one of the successive Sovereigns. Such being the circumstances, the matter of fixing His mausoleum had to be held in abeyance.

"Since then at the Imperial Household Department every available datum was looked into and careful inspection made of over 100 places where legends and traditions linked the name of the Emperor Chokei with the place. In June, 1935, a Mausolea and Tombs Inquiry Commission was appointed in the Imperial Household Department with the Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household as chairman and such foremost authorities of related subjects as Drs. Katsumi Kuroita, Zennosuke Tsuji, Kosaku Hamada, Naojiro Nishida, Toshito Harada, Chusaburo Hagino and others as members.

"The data and places inspected on the spot thus numbered about 400 items. More than 40 conferences were held over a period of five years and seven months. As the result of the assiduous research, the committee on December, 1940, finally reported that the site on which the mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei should be situated is the former compound of the Keifuin Monastery in Saga, Kyoto, which is now in Suminokura-machi, Saga Tenryuji, Ukyoku, Kyoto. The Department, therefore, conducted further inquires, as a result of which it submitted the place to His Majesty the Emperor for the Imperial Designation as the Mausoleum of the Emperor Chokei.

"Saga is famous in history as an area in which the sites of the Palaces of the 90th Emperor Kameyama, the 91st Emperor Uda and the 99th Emperor Gokameyama and of their mausolea are situated and is quite closely associated with the Emperor Chokei. It is most auspicious that 550 years since the death of the Emperor Chokei the place has finally been designated by His Imperial Majesty as the East Mausoleum of Saga, so that now all the mausolea of the Emperors are now duly decided."

AWARDS TO BE GIVEN TO MEN OF SCIENCE

Outstanding Contributors to War Effort Will Receive Prizes of ¥10,000 Each

For outstanding scientific and technological contributions to warring Japan, 20 groups of scientists, engineers and technicians will be awarded letters of commendation and prizes of ¥10,000 each by Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, president of the Technical Affairs Board, today on the occasion of Kigensetsu, or Empire Day, at the Peers' Club, Tokyo.

The Judges have chosen these 20 contributions out of 713 recommended as worthy of the honors due those scientists and technicians who have done their part toward increasing the fighting strength of the nation. The Technical Affairs Board, as a result of careful examination into each of the 713 items, chose 47 for recommendation to the Science and Engineering Commission, the highest tribunal of inquiry into scientific and engineering matters in this country. The Commission, in its turn, appointed a Provisional Scientists and Technicians Award Inquiry Committee composed of 30 members with Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, chairman of the board of directors of the Scientific Mobilization Association, as chairman of the Commission.

Although the 20 groups of men selected for the honors include some of the most able workers in Japan's world of science and engineering, all scientists and engineers who have been honored by the Government or non-official bodies of any kind on other occasions have been excluded from the list, only those who have remained in comparative obscurity having been chosen.

Koichiro Takahashi, of the Central Meteorological Observatory, is to be honored for evolving a method for quantitative weather forecasting in contrast to the merely qualitative method hitherto in use. His contribution has already been utilized by the fighting services in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is characteristic of the times that as many as three out of the 20 inventions should be in the field of machine tools. Takeji Tanaka, of the Toho Industrial Research Institute, has been recognized for introducing improvements in the method of manufacturing cutting tools, especially facilitating the economic making of large circular saws. Haruma Yasuda, of the

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

CONGRESS DEFEATS ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

If Food Subsidy Program Is Approved, Real Inflation Will Follow, Says Solon

Special

LISBON, February 9.—American President Franklin Roosevelt suffered another humiliation from Congress when the Senate defeated the administration's first attempt to save the food subsidy program by rejecting an amendment of Senator Francis Maloney to continue the present program, according to a dispatch received here.

A few days ago both houses passed legislation for $2,500,000,000 in new revenue, ignoring Roosevelt's request for at least $10,000,000,000. The vote of 49 to 26 today put the subsidy forces in a favorable position to drive through the passage of the bill by Senator John Bankhead to abandon food subsidies on June 30. The House of Representatives has already approved the prohibition by a vote of 278 to 117.

The vote on the Maloney amendment which would authorize the expenditure of $1,500,000,000 to continue the present program for one year followed a speech by Senator Walter George, who attacked the administration's subsidy program as "politics of the worst kind" and as "appeasement of labor." He said, "If this program is approved we face a real inflation."

INDO-CHINA TO ESTABLISH MINING SCHOOL IN APRIL

Annamese, Chinese Being Given Chance to Acquire Knowledge Of Underground Resources

Domei

SAIGON, February 9.—A new school of mines for local inhabitants is scheduled to be opened here in April by the French Indo-China Mining Council.

Annamese, Chinese and other students will be taught such mining subjects as transportation, refining and prospecting of minerals as well as other subjects necessary for full knowledge and development of underground resources.

It is recalled that the French Indo-China Mining Council, which was created last fall through the good offices of the Japanese authorities, has also established the French Indo-China Mining Research Institute in Hanoi for the purpose of carrying out investigations on underground resources.

ENVOY VARGAS ARRIVES HERE WITH 3 AIDES

Greeted at Haneda Airport by Representatives of Foreign Office, East Asia Ministry

OTHER OFFICIALS PRESENT

First Philippine Ambassador Accompanied by Third Son And Second Daughter

[Photo on Page 2]

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, and his suite arrived at Haneda airport at 4 p.m. Thursday.

At the airdrome, the Philippine envoy was greeted by Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, Takezo Toko, Chief of the Political Affairs Section of the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and other Government officials.

Ambassador Vargas' suite included Francisco Labides, Counselor, and Faustino Sychanco and Leon M. Guerro, both second secretaries. Shintaro Akiyama, Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Manila, was also among the group. The party immediately proceeded to the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Vargas was accompanied by his third son, Gregorio, and second daughter, Teresita. Young Vargas, 22 years old, is a graduate of La Salle University and Ateneo de Manila. Prior to his departure for Japan, he had been studying at the Police School in Manila. It is learned that he intends to further his study of practical police administration in Japan.

Miss Teresita C. Vargas, 15, has just finished the second year class of the high school course of the Assumption College in Manila. Popularly called "Inday," a term of endearment for beautiful young Filipino lady, she is the most beloved daughter of Ambassador Vargas, it was learned.

The brilliant political career of Jorge B. Vagas has undoubtedly given him a rich background for the unprecedented honor of being the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippine Republic.

After being graduated with honors from the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, he accepted the modest position of law clerk in the Philippine Commission. Two years later he was promoted to the post of chief clerk upon the reorganization of the Executive Department.

Serving successively as legislative secretary to Speaker Sergio Osmena of the House of Representatives of the then Philippine Legislature, as executive secretary of the first Independence Mission to Washington, D.C., as secretary to President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Senate, and again as secretary of the second Independence Mission to the United States, he ended up in 1920 as assistant director of Commerce and Industry. Then after serving for some time as director of posts, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Commerce.

Becoming director of the Bureau of Lands in 1922 he served in that capacity until 1928 when he was made under-secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

As secretary to the President he was given a seat in the cabinet of the Commonwealth President as member without portfolio.

Before the end of 1941 he had become a ranking cabinet member and was the Mayor of Greater Manila when that city was occupied by the Japanese Forces. After the occupation, he was made Chairman of the Executive Commission in which capacity he revealed true statesmanship qualities. He was relieved of this post when the Philippines was granted independence in October last year and was shortly afterward appointed Ambassador to Tokyo by President Jose P. Laurel.

Tokugawa Joining Army

Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers, has been summoned to the colors and is scheduled to enter the Eastern Army on February 12. With Prince Kashiwa Oyama already drafted previously, two members of the House of Peers have now answered the country's call.

NIPPON FORCES BREAK THROUGH FOE LINE IN BUTHIDAUNG AREA; RETREATING ROUTE ALSO IS CUT

Prince Kuninaga Kaya Returns From South To Take Up New Post

His Imperial Highness Lieutenant Prince Kuninaga Kaya, eldest son of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, has returned from the Southern front and has been transferred to a post in the training regiment of the Infantry School, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday.

REICH DRIVE BEGINS IN APRILIA DISTRICT

Offensive Started Against Anti-Axis Bridgeheads at Nettuno and Anzio

Domei

BERLIN, February 9.—German troops have started the offensive against the anti Axis bridgeheads of Nettuno and Anzio and military quarters in Berlin stated that the Germans had also taken the initiative in the Aprilia sector from the west, north and northeast. Notwithstanding the stubborn enemy defense the German forces succeeded in breaking through the anti-Axis positions and in attaining their objective. Violent enemy counter-attacks, supported by tanks and ships' artillery, were repulsed. Bitter fighting is continuing.

The situation of the enemy troops in this sector has considerably worsened, according to reports from the front, German military quarters are of the opinion that if the Nettuno landing was meant to be a "rehearsal for the invasion" the attempt must have caused the Anglo-Americans nothing but disappointment as neither at Salerno nor at Nettuno have the anti-Axis landing enterprises been successful. The enemy strategy was to effect landings and pierce the German lines in order to start at last the "march on Rome." Such a break through, however, failed to materialize at any of the points.

German military quarters stated moreover, that the war by "inches" forced upon the anti-Axis by the stubborn German resistance had cost the enemy tremendous losses. These quarters mention as noteworthy that the anti-Axis troops which are now being brought up as reinforcements are no longer British or American but troops from Morocco, and India supplemented by De Gaulle supporters.

Certain changes in the activities of the Germans on the various war fronts are being discussed in Berlin. It remains to be seen, it is pointed out, whether the German action against the enemy bridgehead at Nettuno is of local character only or whether the Italian operations are being given temporary precedence over the Eastern Front. At any rate, it is stressed, latest events show that the German command is at present paying more attention to southern and western Europe. This, however, does not mean that the nucleus of the German forces has been transferred as, without the slightest doubt, the German High Command has long ago made arrangements to hold in readiness several divisions which could be thrown into action on any war front.

In this connection it must be stressed that the hinterland of the Eastern Front is just as well guarded as are Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Northern Italy as well as the Balkans. Impressions are that the Germans are carrying out large-scale deployments, unparalleled even in the winter of 1939-40 and in the spring of 1941. The question remains open, however, as to whether these maneuvers portend a general grand offensive or whether these are in preparations to meet the possibility of enemy operations such as the much discussed Anglo-American invasion of the European continent. Indications allow the assumption of both these possibilities especially as far as preparations made by the Luftwaffe and

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

Imperial Headquarters Announces Gains in Burma War Zone

AIR UNITS COOPERATE

Mountbatten Now Confronted With Many Disadvantageous Conditions, in Dilemma

Striking gains by Imperial Japanese Forces operating on the India-Burma border were announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

The communique revealed that Japanese Units effected a frontal break-through of the enemy line in the Buthidaung area, after a forced crossing of the Mayu River, and in cooperation with comrade Units that had advanced northward, caught up with the main force of the enemy in the area east of the Mayu range and are now vigorously attacking it in encircling operations.

Another powerful Japanese Unit which crossed the Mayu range from Taung Bazaar destroyed a bridge at Nagyaunggyaung on February 6 and securely holding the nearby districts have cut off the retreating route of the enemy in the Maungdaw area, the communique disclosed.

Japanese Air Units are closely cooperating with the Imperial Ground Forces in the fighting, the communique said.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. February 10

"The war situation in the Buthidaung and Maungdaw area, since last reported, is as follows:

"1. Japanese Units, which made a forced passage of the Mayu River in the vicinity of Taung Bazaar and advanced southward in the district of the right bank of that river, effected a frontal break-through of the enemy line in Buthidaung. In cooperation with the Units which advanced northward, they caught up with the main body of the enemy in the area east of the Mayu Range and are now attacking it with vigorous enveloping operations.

"2. Our powerful detachment, which boldly traversed the Mayu range from Taung Bazaar, blasted a bridge at Nagyaunggyaung on February 6 and securely holding the nearby districts, are cutting off the retreating route of the enemy in the Maungdaw area.

"3. Our Air Units also are daily cooperating closely in the land fighting in the said area."

Mountbatten in Dilemma

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, is now confronted with various disadvantageous conditions in connection with the launching of large-scale offensives on land and sea. With the change of the European war situation, Domei comments, Mountbatten must make necessary preparations to help the second front operation in some way and, moreover, he finds the escort units and planes insufficient in making landing operations on Japanese-occupied points along the Indian coast, and on Adaman and Nicobar Islands, where Japanese defense structures are very solid.

The enemy forces in India, moreover, have secured no air and sea power in the Indian Ocean. The fact that the Indian National Army in cooperation with the Japanese Forces has started its march on New Delhi has caused a great sensation among the Indian people and this in turn has increased the anti-British atmosphere in India. All this is supposed to have dampened the ardor of the enemy to carry out a positive counter-offensive, Domei understands.

Domei's comment further says:

"That the enemy's counter-offensive on Burma and other Japanese-occupied southern areas will be launched from the sea has been the common knowledge of our Forces and the enemy, judging from the fact that Mountbatten is the originator of the Commando operations. Now that the enemy forces' attempt to invade Burma through land has

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

FOE'S CHARGES WITHOUT BASIS

(Continued From Page 1)

and are distributed to the addressed prisoners and internees within the same day.

Secretary Eden, furthermore, attacked Japan in regard to the rescuing of the prisoners of war who were on board the transport, Lisbon Maru, which was sunk by American undersea craft. By virtue of the devoted efforts, however, exerted by the crew members of the same ship, more than 1,000 of the war prisoners on board were rescued.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the accusation that the Japanese had refused to supply medicine, food and clothing to war prisoners and internees. How unfounded this accusation is can be gathered from the fact that supplies of these needs had been received at three different times on exchange ships and, further, that negotiations in this connection are still in progress. Hull's accusation is a slander, pure and simple.

Inexcusable is Hull's charge that relief goods are missing. All the relief goods carried by exchange ships have been distributed under the supervision of the International Red Cross, which has already sent detailed reports to the United States and Britain.

It must be remembered that the Japanese Forces have been supplying their own medicine, clothing and foodstuffs in generous quantities to war prisoners and internees. Not only that, but they have been giving food and relief to the war prisoners and the families of the war dead in the occupied areas. Then, again, they are affording therapeutic facilities in the same areas.

In other words, relief funds, food, medicine, clothing and medical treatment are being given to the Association for the Relief of Volunteers (including those of enemy origin) and the Association for the relief of Eurasians either through the Red Cross or by the Military Medical Bureaus or the Foreign Affairs Sections of the Japanese Forces. This is the case in Shanghai, Hongkong, Shonan, Djakarta, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines and everywhere else.

In Hongkong, in particular, 900 needy members of the families of the volunteers (including those of neutral nationalities) who have been taken prisoner and of the war dead were accommodated in well-appointed separate quarters in October, 1943 under a plan made by the Red Cross. These people are living a safe, happy life with the aid of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Japanese authorities.

Standing in sharp contrast are the indescribable persecutions and even violence suffered by the Japanese internees abroad at the hands of the Anglo-Americans who preach humanity and justice. This persecution and this violence have revealed for all to see the hypocrisy and bestiality of the Anglo-Americans. Instances of this can be cited in abundance.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941, about 18,000 Japanese residents in Davao, the Philippines, were cruelly detained by the American forces and put to excessive labor in the construction of military equipment, etc. at the point of the bayonet under the blazing sun. The only food given them was a handful of rice and salt. Whips of persecution were mercilessly given them. Three of the Japanese interned in the American primary school were shot dead. The most glaring case of unbearable insult inflicted on the Japanese was the criminal assault on as many as 2,400 Japanese women by American troops. On December 20, with the approach of the landing of Japanese Forces, ten Japanese who were doing cooking at the same place were massacred. The massacre took the form of tieing the victims' hands and pouring fuming hot water over their bodies. Others had their eyes pulled out. Still others had their legs cut off. A total of 56 Japanese were massacred in this way in Davao. All these acts of sheer brutality were committed by American soldiers—American soldiers who profess justice and humanity.

The fact that all the Japanese residents in Manila were put in detention and forced to excessive labor in the construction of military installations in scorching heat is recognized by all.

They were transported to St. John's Island outside the port of Singapore and left in the blazing sun for three hours. Their belongings were all confiscated and numerous women and children lost consciousness. The milk of mothers with babies stopped and when they asked for milk they were refused. Further, they were thrown into the holds of freighters and sent to Purana Kila. Besides the miserable quality of the food, they suffered from being thrown into fourth class wagons while traveling in India. Iron bars were lowered over the windows. There were no facilities at the internment camp. The internees were buffeted about by hard, hot winds in the daytime and subjected to the bitter cold of the plateau at night. Cases of dysentry and malaria followed one another in rapid succession and a hundred and several score Japanese succumbed.

Before the first exchange ship, City of Paris, reached Lorenco Marques from Bombay six more persons succumbed. Those Japanese who were sent from Australia to board the first exchange ship were forced into the holds of the City of Canterbury and treated like criminals, with strict guard being maintained by Australian soldiers with bayonets, with foul food, and without even being given life preservers.

The persecution of the Japanese in America is something which will never be forgiven. The hand of persecution came down on the more than 200,000 Japanese in America immediately with the outbreak of the war. Since December 23, 1941, six Japanese men and women were murdered by mobs in California and three have been injured. Not only that, in spite of Japan having protested, the American authorities have not yet even arrested the culprits.

Those murdered include Jungi Kano, who was killed in California on December 23, 1941; Shigemasa Yoshioka, of Washington Street, on February 2, 1942; and on the same day, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, and Mr. and Mrs. Shigeji Kikuchi of El Centro, California.

At the relocation center of Fort Bliss in Texas, Kanesaburo Oshima, who was suffering from a nervous breakdown, was shot to death in front of other internees in spite of the petition and guarantee offered by these internees.

In 1943, at the Tobas Relocation Center, a man named Hatsuki Wakasa was shot. These atrocities perpetrated by the American authorities concerned were far worse than violent and reckless actions of those who are assigned to the prevention of escape and supervision over the internees.

Another inhuman conduct of American airmen is that, while clear signs of the Red Cross mark indicating a hospital ship were put, they resorted to bombings of Japanese hospital ships, machine-gunning wounded Japanese soldiers and nurses in low-flying bombings and killing many of them. The sinking of the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru, which took place in November, 1943, was intentional. Not only this, but the Americans machine-gunned and killed many nurses on board the lifeboats of the hospital ship while floating on the sea. These life-boats with wounded soldiers and nurses were subjected to machine-gunning several times. All this is an ample testimony of the innate bestiality of the Americans. In spite of Japan's protests through a neutral channel, many Japanese hospital ships have been bombed by American airmen since the start of the current war. They were the Asahi Maru, the Muro Maru, the Manila Maru, the America Maru, the Mizuho Maru, the Yoshino Maru, the Argentine Maru, the Arabia Maru, and others. Their bombings were made on 11 occasions. Other instances of the Anglo-American atrocities are too many to be enumerated.

It is not surprising that the enemy stratagem is growing more intense than ever, as the war situation develops more seriously. However, it is clear that the American State Secretary and British Foreign Secretary are making their all-out efforts to disseminate propaganda of hating Japan and that Roosevelt, too, in response, resorted to the attitude of assuring the declaration of Hull. All this is due to the existence of their ambition to relegate Japan to a third-rate country in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Cairo conference and their efforts to let the world know their vicious propaganda against Japan.

Taking up such a petty problem as the treatment of captives and internees, the British and American authorities and press are making a great fuss and are despising the Japanese as enemy of humanity and as a barbarious and cruel nation, thereby attempting to abetting the hostile feeling of their nations against Japan. Not only this, but they are resorting to the same propaganda among the neutral nations of Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey in an attempt to eliminate their understanding of Japan and their friendly feeling to Japan. This is their political design.

The propaganda of the Chungking government, which is blindly following Britain and the United States, also is attempting to obstruct the construction of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia and the racial unification of the region. All this comes out of Chungking's extreme worries over the successful construction of Greater East Asia.

The reports in the sensational American newspapers are abetting the feeling of hostility to Japan. The anti-Japanese spirit in the American Congress is rising with the offensive of the enemy against the Marshall and Solomon groups of islands. Men like Andres May, member of the House of Representatives, who holds that with its entire fleet America should close in upon Tokyo and try to retaliate, are making themselves heard. There is an intensification of the hostility of the masses to Japan, and as a result the bonds have recently been selling with markedly increased briskness.

The object of the propaganda campaign of abusing Japan by America and Britain may be thought to be to divert the attention of the people to foreign questions and stimulate their hostile feeling to Japan with the idea of ending the deadlock created by Roosevelt in internal politics. It also is to be looked at as an indication of the vicious intention on the part of America and Britain to put themselves in a position where they can defend themselves from the criticisms sure to be levelled against them for the planned ruthless bombing attacks against the Japanese mainland.

AWARDS DECIDED FOR TECHNICIANS

(Continued From Page 1)

Tachikawa Aircraft Works, has invented a method for casting zinc dies by which the process has been extremely simplified and enormous contribution made to the production of aircraft. Senichi Sato, of the X X Aircraft Works of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, has designed various special machine tools for the building of aero-engines and devised wartime-type of machine tools by which he has boosted the production of machine tools and motors.

Hideo Tonomura, of the Lubrication Engineering Institute, organized the establishment upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in recognition of the vital importance of lubrication in all technological fields. He has directed improvements in numerous Government and private plants in regard to their lubricating methods, thus contributing enormously to the economization of lubricating materials and to the increase in the efficiency of all kinds of machinery.

Minao Furuhata and Yuzo Koga, of the Toa Fuel Industry Company, have decomposed raw rubber with heat and manufactured, on an industrial basis, a synthetic lubricating oil the chief components of which is rubber. By inventing this process they have not only contributed tremendously to the supply of lubricating oil so essential for engines and machinery but has opened a way for the utilization of the surplus rubber output of the Southern Regions.

Kikuo Yamaji, of the Kawanishi Aircraft Works, has devised new methods of printing registered trade marks and making blue prints and has also evolved a new kind of ink. By means of a new synthetic resin he has facilitated the transcription of registered trade marks.

Sakuzo Iwamori, Kazuma Shioya, Kenji Shibuya, Kiyohisa Okuda, Teisuke Ishizaka and others, of the Fujikoshi Steel Materials Industry Company, have turned out a new type of large slide-fasteners.

Shiro Chiba, of the Chiba Works, has evolved a kind of ply wood for shipbuilding, namely, a material consisting of thin boards glued together with strong water-proof and insecticidal chemical and a laminated material. These materials enable strong, light ships to be built quickly.

Tsutomu Ito, of the Electrical Experimental Station, has invented an electrical operational formula by which he has greatly simplified and speeded up electrical computations.

Kazuo Ueda and Tatsuo Sugita have succeeded in industrializing vinylbutirarresin and chloride rubber which are of tremendous help in the manufacture of aircraft.

Hiroshi Okai, of the Japan Ceramic Ware Company, has perfected a process by which fine whetstones may be manufactured in large quantities.

Takashi Eguchi, Toshizo Tsuneoka and Katsuo Nagatsu of the Hokkaido Synthetic Petroleum Company, Shinjiro Kodama and Shuichi Tahara, of the Kyoto Imperial University, has succeeded in semi-industrializing a process by which synthetic oil may be produced with iron as the catalyst instead of cobalt. They have demonstrated that iron is equal, not superior, to cobalt as a catalyst in the production of synthetic petroleum.

Hisomu Ichinose, of the Japan New Pharmaceutic Company, has succeeded in producing anthelmintic santonin from a plant indigenous to Japan called "Mibu-yomogi."

Saburo Urano and Risaburo Takase, of the Asahi Light Metals Company, have evolved a new process for producing magnesium cheaply and in large quantities from ores to be found in inexhaustible quantities in Manchoukuo and Chosen and have industrialized it.

Kakuji Okazaki and his numerous assistants at the XX plant of the Showa Electro-Industries have made various improvements in the manufacture of aluminum from bauxite, effecting economies in fuel, materials and power.

Kazuo Moridera, of the Japan Iron Works, have turned out a superior type of steel for making ball-bearings.

Katsumi Nakayama and his assistants at the Kudamatsu plant of the Toyo Steel Plates Company have devised a new process for cold-rolling of light alloys.

Tetsujiro Ohara, of the Toa Agricultural Institute, has made a notable contribution to studies in nutritious foodstuffs.

Yoshihiko Koga, of the Tohoku Imperial University, has evolved a method of taking X-ray photographs indirectly by projecting X-rays on specially prepared plates. This method has become quite widely used and is in practise at military conscription examinations and physique tests of the Welfare Ministry.

First Philippine Envoy

Accompanied by his suite of three Embassy members, and his two children, Jorge Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, arrived at Haneda airport on Thursday afternoon. Photo shows (from right) Gregorio Vargas, Ambassador Vargas, Miss Teresita Vargas, and Ramon Vargas who is now studying in Tokyo.

Japan-Sweden Group Telegraphs Greetings On 25th Anniversary

The Japan-Sweden Society, this year being the 25th anniversary of its founding, telegraphed the following greetings to the sister organization in Stockholm in the name of President Ginjiro Fujihara: "The Japan-Sweden Society in Tokyo extends cordial greetings to its sister organization in Stockholm on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its founding. We sincerely hope you will continue to promote peace and friendship between our two countries in the midst of world turmoil." The Society will hold its usual dinner party tonight in celebration of Kigen-setsu.

'Tonari-Cumi' Increases in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, February 9.—The receipt of a report from Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, Arsenio Benifacio, revealing that as of December last year a total of 13,416 District Associations and 124,754 Neighborhood Associations were organized throughout the country, embracing 1,483,837 families, was announced by the Malacanan. It was pointed out that the figures are indicative of normal conditions prevailing throughout the Philippines.

U.S. Launches Destroyer

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—The destroyer Cooper which is claimed to be the latest large-size vessel of its kind was launched today at a shipyard in Kerney, New Jersey, according to a New York dispatch.

SHONAN INDIANS HAIL BOSE ARMY'S DRIVES

News Spread Like Wildfire; Thousands of Soldiers Are Eager to Join Comrades

Domei

SHONAN, February 9.—News of the Indian National Army's offensive against the enemy has spread like wildfire among the regiments of the army here and it has resulted in thousands of inspired soldiers appealing to their officers to be sent to the front immediately.

Major Gulam Baksh, commander of one of the regiments here, disclosed that the news of the Azad Hind Fauj going into action was received with cheers bursting out among the soldiers under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose. He added that they kept on shouting "On to Delhi," "Liberty or Death," and "Send Us to The Front." This spontaneous outburst, he continued, touched his heart deeply as well as those of his officers and for a time they remained speechless.

Captain V. S. Rashah, another officer, said "Every soldier here is itching for action. We have absolute confidence that the army's frontline fighters will live up to the expectation of their Supreme Commander Subhas Bose."

Lieutenant Ujjagar Singh, 34-year-old six-foot Sikh in charge of the training camp here, declared "The die is cast. At last, the fight is on. The moment for which we have long been preparing and yearning has come. I am convinced that it is only a question of time."

AUSSIES DISCLOSE LOSSES

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—The casualties suffered by the Australian forces since the outbreak of the war were given as 66,930, including 16,480 killed, by Prime Minister John Curtin at today's re-opened session of the Federal Parliament, it is disclosed in a Canberra report received here.

Of the above figure, the losses in the war with Japan were given as 36,600, distributed as follows:

Killed	4,500
Wounded	7,500
Taken prisoner	19,900
Missing	4,700

The figure is only part of the losses actually suffered.

Java Defense Corps Presented New Flag; Symbolizes Islamism

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 9.—Citizens lining the main streets of this city yesterday morning broke into lusty cheers when they witnessed units of the Home Defense Army march by with their newly-instituted ensigns. The flag represents a red sun and its rays upon a green background and is hemmed with green. The sun embraces a white crescent and star, which is the symbol of Islamic faith. The Home Defense colors were conferred on unit chiefs by Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Java.

Reich Drive Begins In Aprilia District

(Continued From Page 1)

the navy are concerned.

There is little doubt, these quarters stress, that the Germans, by biding their time, can improve their position, whereas the enemy is forced to act pretty soon for fear of losing the war this year. The Germans seem to have adopted the admirable maxim of being prepared for any eventuality.

In order to conserve every ounce of available strength the Germans evacuated Nikopol and enemy propaganda, naturally, is making capital out of this by claiming a big victory. Future military developments will prove that enemy propaganda, once again, was wrong. The German action against Aprilia is an example of the brilliant strategy of the German leaders. The enemy should have become suspicious when the Germans refused to respond when their formations first landed at Anzio and Nettuno. They failed to grasp the fact that Marshal Kesselring, who has gained considerable experience from the Salerno campaign, was only waiting for his chance to strike. He is sure to make the best possible use of every opportunity offered through advantageous terrain conditions.

Fuse Mayor Resigns

Mayor Genshiro Toba of Fuse City, Osaka, has resigned his post, it was announced by the Home Ministry on Thursday.

MALAI SAVINGS CAMPAIGN EXCEEDS QUOTA DECIDED

Indicates Inhabitants Wholeheartedly Cooperating With Japanese Administration

Domei

SHONAN, February 9.—With the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore and the birth of New Malai close at hand, a check-up on the total postal savings in Malai yesterday showed that the $3,000,000 mark has been exceeded, it was announced by the Postal Bureau of the Malai Military Administration today.

Meanwhile, observers said that the fact that the $1,000,000 mark, which was reached last August, has been trebbled since, clearly indicates the whole-hearted trust and cooperation which the native inhabitants are extending to the Japanese Military Administration authorities.

It was added that another reason for the huge increase is the simpler methods adopted by Japanese Post Offices, including the abolition of restrictions imposed by the British on depositing and drawing out of savings.

That savings accounts can now be opened from as low an amount as 50 cents, is enabling all inhabitants to save and is meeting whole-hearted enthusiasm of the islanders, thus greatly boosting savings.

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SCIENTISTS PRODUCE EXCELLENT RUBBER

New Product Is Superior to Natural or Other Known Synthetic Material

The Imperial Medal and Prize for Encouragement of Inventions will be conferred on seven scientists who have the honor of being the producers of synthetic rubber superior to natural rubber.

The conferment of the honors will take place in the middle of next month. The men to be honored are Junji Yoshikawa, Assistant Professor at Kyoto Imperial University who is also attached to the Institute of Chemical Research maintained by the university, Fujio Masuo, Sei Tsukamoto, Takeo Sumiya, Takeshi Miyake, Shigeru Kawada, and Yoshitsugu Fujiwara.

These scientists will receive a reward of ¥10,000 together with the encouragement medal for being the winners of the Synthetic Rubber Prize Contest which was sponsored by the Imperial Invention Association on the occasion of Meiji-setsu in 1936, with the prize money to be paid out of the Imperial grant made to the association for the encouragement of inventions.

The new synthetic rubber which has been produced by Mr. Masuo and the six other scientists belongs to one of three groups, that of dimethyl butadiene which is associated with Germany. The two other groups are the pro-cobleny associated with the United States, and the polysulphide associated with Britain.

The inventors were at pains to see that acetylene, which is plentifully produced in Japan be the chief instrument in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

It is said that as many as 27 patents can be taken out for the process of mixing the vinyl-acetylene-butadiene before it finally becomes synthetic rubber.

The method of producing this synthetic rubber is unique. Moreover it is far simpler than any other method so far discovered, and is peculiar to Japan.

Surpasses Natural Rubber

The purity of the newly invented synthetic rubber is 99 per cent and the elasticity 95 per cent. Such is the superiority of the new synthetic rubber.

The tensile strength and the perishable qualities of the new synthetic rubber were put to exhaustive tests, which showed beyond doubt that it is much superior to natural rubber. Another feature of the product is that it is absolutely oil-proof.

The new synthetic rubber is without any of the defects of natural rubber or all other synthetic rubber.

The product, according to expert opinion, will be extremely suitable for the manufacture of aircraft fuel tanks, also plane parts and general military equipment. It will also be invaluable to the heavy industries.

The industrialization of the new synthetic rubber has already been taken in hand and munitions factories at five places are turning out the product on a large scale.

The following comment on the new invention has been made by General Katsuichi Ogata, director of the Imperial Invention Association, who also was chairman of the Judges of the invention prize contest:

Capable of Home-Production

"The conception of synthetic rubber as a substitute for natural rubber is already out of date. The Judges of the contest had six things in mind in going about their work. Firstly, the winning synthetic rubber must be free from any of the defects possessed by natural rubber. Secondly, it must be of real use in this time of war. Thirdly, it must be suitable for various military equipment and airplane parts. Fourthly, the method of manufacture must be unique in the world. Fifthly, the material for it must be home-produced and it must be possible of industrialization. Sixthly, it must be such that it will increase at once Japan's fighting power.

"This is totally the second contest. In the first there were no winners. There were 22 entries in the second contest. The Judges were in complete agreement that the synthetic rubber must meet all these requirements.

It has taken the scientists seven years to invent the new synthetic rubber. This tells eloquently of the tremendous difficulties they have had to overcome before they were successful. The new invention is a matter of congratulation to the nation in the present decisive phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

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Actual Film Record of Rescue of Il Duce By Reich Troops Being Locally Screened

The miraculous rescue of Premier Il Duce Benito Mussolini of Italy from his prison in the Gran Sasso Mountains where he had been incarcerated by the Badoglio troops, was filmed by the Germans and this picture was recently sent to the German Embassy in Tokyo who presented it to the Nippon Eiga Sha to be screened locally beginning Thursday.

The preview of the picture was given on Tuesday at the Nippon Eiga Sha attended by Reinhold Schulze, Councillor at the German Embassy.

The picture begins with the descent of parachute troops, wearing thick coats, in the vicinity of the cell occupied by Il Duce in the depth of the Gran Sasso Mountains in the Apennines. Then the scene moves to the breath-taking moment of rescue by the battalion commander of the Schutzstaffel and others.

Il Duce Mussolini boards an autogyro called the Stoerch. He is then seen arriving at the Reichsfuhrer's Headquarters in a passenger plane. The dramatic hand-shake between Il Duce and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and the Italian Premier's meeting with Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering are faithfully recorded.

The newsreel ends with the scene in which Il Duce leaves Germany on the weighty mission of reconstructing Italy, after bidding farewell to his saviour Chancellor Hitler.

The scene of the rescue in the Gran Sasso Mountains was photographed by a member of the propaganda corps who actually participated in the death-defying adventure.

Shonan to Organize Body of Volunteers As 2nd Defense Line

Domei

SHONAN, February 10.—The formation of the Shonan Volunteer Corps to protect the southern section of Johore State as a second line of defense will be auspiciously observed Friday at 11 a.m. at the grounds in front of the Johore Bharu garrison. The new organization is composed of youths ranging from 17 to 26 years old who were picked from the Bintan Volunteer Corps which was organized on January 15 and from the Johore Young Men's Association.

India's Independence Movement

(Continued From Page 4)

tion. All that the conference did, however, was to decide on an appropriation of 7,200,000 rupees for the expansion of provincial rice paddies under a three-year plan. The Central Government held food conference in Delhi but its real object was not to discuss relief for the famine-stricken people but to commandeer provisions for military uses in carrying out the selfish war aim of Britain.

Opportunity Opened

There is a proper time and opportune moment for everything. When an opportunity is gone, there will be a long period of chagrin and disappointment. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has resulted in overwhelming victories for Japan and has created an excellent opportunity for the rise of all Asiatic peoples who have been placed in bondage. Both Burma and the Philippines have seized this heaven-sent opportunity and have secured their long-awaited independence. A new world order is about to be ushered in, and Occidental power is steadily dwindling and is making a general retreat from Asia.

It was only too natural, therefore, that a provisional government should have been created and placed under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose. It is my fervent desire that the Provisional Government will render an outside stimulus to the independence movement in India. A recent Rangoon report stated that the Indian troops have been agitating against the British command and that out of the 100,000 Indian soldiers that have deserted their troops under British command, 1,800 have mutinied and some 8,000 or 9,000 are now engaged in underground activity against British authorities. I hope this initial success will be continued more extensively throughout entire India.

Black Market in U.S.

Special

LISBON, February 8.—A San Francisco dispatch said today that a federal court jury had convicted Thomas A. Small of San Mateo, California, vice-president of the California Federaton of Labor, for selling whiskey at prices above the Office of Price Administration ceiling. Small was charged with selling 100 cases of whisky at $46.50 a case instead of at the $26 ceiling price.

U.S. STRIKES SET NEW MARK

1943 Walk-Outs Were Fifth Highest In Labor History, Perkins Says

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—The fifth highest mark of total strikes in the history of United States labor was registered in 1943, declared Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

She revealed that last year over 3,750 strikes were recorded throughout the United States and as a result over 13,500,000 working days were lost. She also added that the 1943 total revealed a marked increase over 1942 by 782 strikes.

Japanese Forces Down 117 Planes in 3 Days

(Continued From Page 1)

lows:

February 6: About 160 enemy planes, consisting of P-25's, B-24's, F4U's, P-38's and PBF's, appeared. In air duels, a total of 27 planes, comprising B-25's, F4U's and PBF's, were brought down.

February 7: Consisting of PBF's, FBP's, F4U's and B-24's, a formation of about 200 foe planes came over and a total of 45 machines, including F4U's, F4F's, PBF's and B-24's, were shot down in air combat.

February 9: Enemy planes came in three waves. In the first wave, 80 deck bombers and 50 fighters came over. In the second wave, 19 B-24's and 20 fighters appeared. In the third, 25 P-25's and 20 fighters came over. In these three raids, 30 F4U's, one P-38, three P-40's, five PBF's, three B-24's and three P-36's were shot down.

War Aims of America

(Continued From Page 4)

ful adjustment of international controversies;

(3) Sanctity of international agreements; and modification of treaties by orderly processes;

(4) Measures relating to economic security and stability of the world; and equality of opportunity;

(5) Limitation of armament; and

(6) Cooperation among nations.

It is, after all, a conglomeration or embodiment of principles by both the peace policy and the open door policy; and reveals in each of its items, as well as in the document as a whole, dual bases of idealism and realism.

The Atlantic Charter is also indicative of very similar underlying precepts and principles. This joint declaration, like the above-mentioned statement, contains, among its eight points, several political principles derived from "democratic" ideals, together with certain economic principles more or less bound with the preconceived post-war conditions. Without going into the details of this declaration, it is sufficient for us here to consider one point (sixth point), that which deals with the individual security, as the most typical, and repeat that here, too, the dualism of intertwined idealistic and realistic bases is quite marked, as in the case with each and all of the items.

(To Be Continued)

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TRANSFER CEMENTS SINO-JAPANESE TIES

Handing Over of Assets Also Helps to Restore Nanking's Economic Stability

Domei

NANKING, February 7.—With the transfer of Chungking assets which have been hitherto controlled by Japan since the outbreak of the China Affair, the ties binding Japan and China will be further tightened. The formal transfer was started on February 1 and will be completed by the end of March.

The items which are to be transferred this time include more than 3,000 buildings and estates in Central China and over 2,000 in North China. At the ceremony on February 1, the total of 955 was transferred to the National Government of China. It goes without saying that the transfer of these assets will contribute greatly toward the restoration of economic stability as well as the augmentation of fighting strength in the peace zones.

In response to Japan's faithful pursuance of the new China policy, China on her part doubled her determination to realize the increased production of foodstuffs. North China, in view of the importance of providing more foodstuffs and cotton to Japan, has already begun large-scale reclamation of waste-land.

Japan and China, like one man, will push their drive forward for the expansion of productivity in foodstuffs and in other agricultural products.

STUDY OF SCIENCE HERE TO BE MADE BY CHINESE

Ten Educators Will Be Selected For One Year of Research Work

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The Japan-China Cultural Association has decided to dispatch a selected number of Chinese to study the scientific and other technical phases of wartime Japan.

Hitherto Chinese students had been sent as one aspect of the Japan-China cultural exchange. However, in consonance with the adjustment of Japan's educational structure to meet the requirements of the war, the Chinese dispatched under the newly adopted system will pursue special technical studies in their respective fields, of either science, engineering, medicine or other subjects of a scientific nature.

The qualifications of the applicants for dispatch to Japan will require that they be versed in the Japanese language and are either professors or lecturers at government universities.

The first group to be selected soon will be composed of ten persons, who will conduct their researches in Japan for a period of one year, during which time they will submit two reports on their research work.

Mody, Noted Indian Antique Collector, Dies in Kobe Hotel

N.H.N. Mody, noted Indian collector of Japanese antique clocks and lacquer work, passed away at the Kobe Oriental Hotel due to cerebral hemorrhage on Thursday. Funeral services will be observed at 2:30 p.m. today at the Mitchell Funeral Hall located at 33 1-chome Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

JAVA PLANTERS ADOPT JAPANESE RICE METHOD

90 Per Cent of Farms Converted and Good Crops Already Assured in Many Areas

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 9.—Approximately 90 per cent of Java's rice is now planted in accordance with the Japanese way of planting, which assures a better crop than the traditional native method, according to reports reaching the Production Increase Technique Headquarters here from all parts of the Island.

Madioen Province reports the highest percentage of 99, followed by Bogor, Priangan and Tjirebon provinces.

The change is expected to result in a vast increase of future crops, since the Japanese method allows more sunshine and air to rice plants and guarantees their healthy fruition.

Indonesian farmers are now beginning to learn the systematic way of weeding and applying fertilizers from Japanese experts.

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DESIRE OF MAHATMA NOW BEING REALIZED

Manila's Spanish Daily Comments on Launching of Action by Azad Hind Fauj

Domei

MANILA, February 6.—Writing editorially under the caption "Free India on the Move", the Spanish daily La Vanguardia said that with the launching of the offensive by the Indian National Army together with the Japanese Forces in Burma as announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday "the vehement desire of Mahatma Gandhi, who is being held prisoner by the British, to see his motherland free is now on the way to realization."

The journal declared, "The Indian spiritual leader, as the whole world knows, flatly rejected at the beginning of the present war the deceitful offer of Britain to give India the highest degree of autonomy within the commonwealth, that of Dominon status, if she cooperated with Britain in defense of so-called democracy.

"Gandhi then refused because he knew that British sovereignty in India as well as her system of exploitation were based on force, that while Britain retained control over the armed forces at home, her proffer of autonomy was useless and India would remain in servitude," the paper added.

However, the La Vanguardia said, this slavery is now bound to end because "the mighty forces of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose are at present fighting bravely side by side with the Imperial Japanese Forces for liberty and independence of long-subjected India."

"May God grant that in this baptism of blood and fire not only India but the whole of East Asia will finally break loose from the age-old chains that bound them," the paper concluded.

Nippon Units Penetrate Foe's Buthidaung Line

(Continued From Page 1)

been frustrated by our daring operation, Mountbatten will have to start his activities from the sea.

"Is it possible for Mountbatten to start large-scale landing operations under the prevailing circumstances which are running adversely for the enemy from various angles?

"However, the enemy has been concentrating his war preparations on the India-Burma frontier since the last rainy season was over. In preparation for his counter-offensive from the sea the enemy also has been concentrating Negro troops at Calcutta and Trimcomali in Ceylon and brought part of the British Mediterranean Squadron to the Indian waters."

Professor Osato Shifted

Professor Shungo Osato of Kanazawa Medical College has been appointed professor at Tohoku Imperial University, it was revealed on Thursday.

U.S. CASUALTIES REVEALED

O.W.I. Claims 150,478 for Both Army, Navy Since War Outbreak

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—The casualties suffered by the American army and navy since the opening of the current war amount to 150,478, the United States Office of War Information announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The figure is distributed as follows:

Killed	34,179
Wounded	51,292
Missing	34,746
Taken prisoner	30,261
Total	150,478

Classified according to services, the casualties for the army are 112,030 and 38,448 for the navy, including those sustained by coastal defense units.

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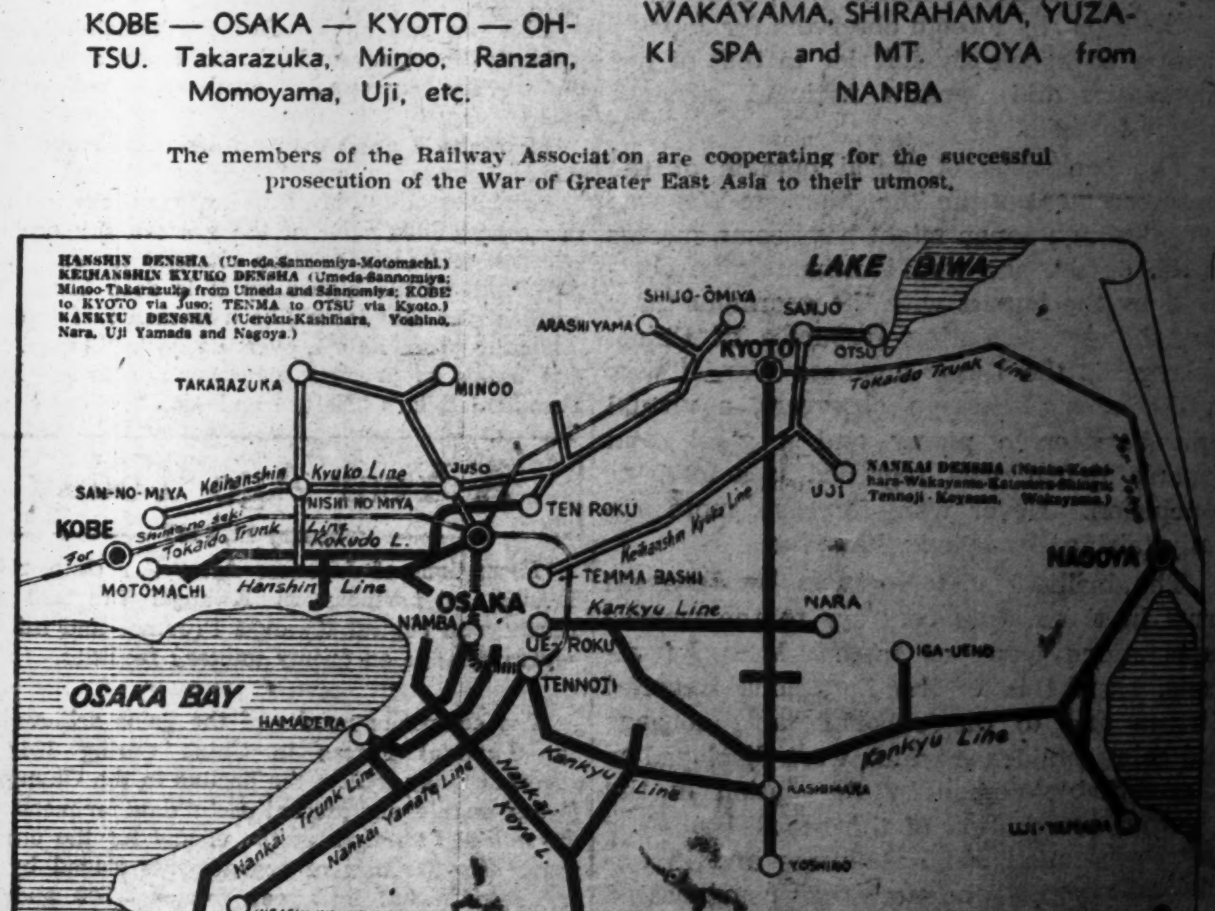

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1944

Kigensetsu

Today is Kigensetsu, one of the most important of the national holidays of Japan. The day is especially auspicious since it denotes the anniversary of the accession of Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, whose enthronement took place 2,604 years ago. On this National Foundation Day, the thoughts of every Japanese revert most naturally to the unique history of Japan, and as his mind dwells upon it, every Japanese subject becomes invariably and irresistibly overwhelmed with feelings of thankfulness and pride for his happy lot of having been born in this splendid land par excellence—a country ruled by an unbroken line of Sovereigns from time immemorial, a country of men of staunch loyalty and fervent patriotism who are devoted, body and soul, to their Emperor and State, a country which has not the slightest blot on its fair name, and a country which has never experienced defeat in wars with alien nations in its long history extending over 2,600 odd years. We are also most proud to think that our country has never deviated from the path of justice and equity in her dealings with outside countries. If she has sometimes had armed struggles with foreign countries, these conflicts have never been provoked by her. In every case, it was forced upon her, and this is pronouncedly so as regards the war which she is now waging with America and Britain.

The first national crisis of real gravity which the history of Japan records is that which was precipitated by the invasions of the country by the Mongol armies—twice in the thirteenth century. The first invasion took place in 1272 and the other in 1281, both under the direction of Kublai Khan, the grandson of Jinghis Khan, with the object of subjugating Japan. Both of these aggressive expeditions were resisted stoutly by the Japanese nation, and both ended in complete fiasco for the enemy. Hojo Tokimune, then Shikken or Bakufu Regent, met these national emergencies with calm confidence and unrivalled courage, with the whole Japanese nation closely united behind him. The spirit of self-sacrifice was manifest everywhere, and there are many records of whole families volunteering to serve at the front.

The two wars—the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5—which Japan waged with foreign countries during the Meiji era were alike thrust upon this country. Any impartial student of history who has studied the circumstances leading up to these conflicts will readily admit that it was not until Japan had exhausted all peaceful means to maintain peace in East Asia that she took up arms in self-defense. At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese as at the start of the Russo-Japanese War, little hope was held out by foreign observers for Japan's victory, so hopelessly inferior to that of her adversaries did Japan's national strength appear to them.

The consensus of world opinion at the commencement of the Sino-Japanese War was that although Japan might have some success at the outset, she would ultimately be shattered by the impact with the enormous mass and the overwhelming resources of China. As regards the Russo-Japanese War, it was, in the eyes of foreign observers, a virtual fight between a pigmy and a giant, and Japan's defeat was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Never were forecasts more signally falsified by events, however.

The brilliant victories won by Japanese arms in these wars contrary to the world's expectations were, as in the Mongol invasions, ascribable to the illustrious Imperial Virtues and to the unconquerable courage and calm confidence which were displayed to a remarkable degree by the nation in the vigorous prosecution of the hostilities. Any inferiority in material resources and in numerical strength was more than compensated for, as it is more than compensated for in the present War of Greater East Asia, by the spiritual power which our nation possesses in abundance—power which is greatly enhanced by the consciousness that our cause is absolutely right and just.

It is with the same confidence and courage as our forefathers displayed in meeting the national crises of their days that we are prosecuting the present war of crushing America and Britain, the enemies of mankind, and there is no doubt that this confidence and courage will carry us through to victory as it did our forefathers. Thus, the history of Japan will grow more and more illustrious, with not a speck of blemish to blur its luster.

Already a great national movement is sweeping the country, a movement which is raising the spirit of the Japanese people of today to as high a pitch of determination as that which has carried Japan to victory in past crises. The victory resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in the past session of the Imperial Diet is one manifestation. Even more comprehensive is the movement which is being formally launched today. United and determined as the nation has always been, the resurgence of such a movement as this constitutes a striking demonstration of how Japan can reach even greater and heretofore undreamed of heights of power. There can be no limit to the strength which a nation with such traditions and such spirit can attain. For the greater the crisis, the stronger grows the indomitable spirit of the Japanese people.

It is with such happy recollections of the past and well-founded hopes for the future that we greet Kigensetsu this year. Let the 100,000,000 people of this land of unimpeachable reputation live up splendidly to the best traditions of their race and show themselves really worthy of their brave and patriotic forefathers in tiding the country over the present national emergency.

Sunset on the Sagami Sea

One evening in early winter when no wind was blowing and no speck of cloud was seen, I stood gazing at the sun dropping behind the Izu mountains. I could scarcely imagine that such a peaceful scene could ever be seen so often in this world.

From the time the sun is about to set in the western mountains, till it entirely disappears, three minutes are required.

When, at first, the sun declines westward, Mt. Fuji and the mountains of Izu look faint like thin smoke. The sun being the so-called "white sun," even the mountains might have closed their eyes struck by the glaring of the pale light.

Again when the sun sinks a little more, Mt. Fuji and the mountains of Izu gradually become purple. When it sinks still more they come to wear golden smoke round their purple waists.

Now let me stand on the beach and look around. The setting sun floating over the sea reaches even my feet. All the junks on the sea emit golden light. The whole shore of Zushi, including hills, sands, houses, pines, and rolling fish-preserving baskets, scattered straw trash are burning with brilliancy.

On such a serene evening to watch the setting sun seems as if to wait upon the death bed of a great sage. The height of sublimity! The deepest depth of peace! Even a mere common man, as I am, surrounded by a divine light, feels the flesh vanishing and the spirit alone standing erect on the shore of Eternity.

Within my soul I feel something, neither gladness, nor even less sadness.

Meanwhile the sun sinks more and more and hangs over the mountains of Zushi when they are suddenly changed to an indigo color. Only the summit of Mt. Fuji is still wearing golden light over the purple. The mountains of Izu now begin to hold in the sinking sun. If the sun drops an inch, their shadows on the sea withdraw one ri. The sun is quiet and not at all in haste. Inch by inch, as though looking back over the world it leaves behind it sinks down gently.

But when its last moment comes, suddenly it drops and becomes an eyebrow, the brow being broken up becomes a line, the line being reduced becomes a point, and then all is gone.

Looking up, I see no sun in the world. Light being vanished the sea and the mountains look sorrowful.

The sun has sunk. But the remaining lights suddenly shoot upward like so many arrows and the western sky appears much more yellow than gold.

Methinks, a great man's death should indeed be such.

After the sunset, Mt. Fuji begins to fade in color; then, the golden color of the western sky becomes crimson, and from crimson changes to dark birch grey and a little higher up it is deep blue. The evening star that looks like a memento of the sun, gradually opens its eye over the dusky Sagami Sea, and seems to promise tomorrow's sunrise.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

February 11, 1943

Formations of Japanese Army Air Units raided Kweilin in northeastern Kwangsi Province and Liuchow in central Kwangsi Province and inflicted severe damage on enemy military facilities.

* * *

The composite results of the gains achieved by the Imperial Forces in China during 1942, as revealed today, reflect the decline in the Chungking forces' morale, and present useful data for measuring the military strength of the enemy for the current year. The number of engagements staged by the Japanese Forces last year totaled 2,500 and the enemy forces engaged, as compared with those in 1941, showed a decrease by 1,343,300.

* * *

President Roosevelt promoted Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower to the rank of General today, following his appointment as commander-in-chief of anti-Axis forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

India's Independence Movement

Developments Reviewed Since Indian Leaders Started Drive for Freedom in 1928

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

A long weary period of gradual preparation preceded the Indian independence movement before it assumed tangible form in 1928-9. It was back in 1600 that Britain established the East India Company as the first instrument of exploitation in India. She secured a base of operations in Madras in 1639, and acquired Bombay in 1662. After winning the war against France in the middle of the 18th century, she steadfastly increased her domination over India and has had complete control over it for the last 160 years. Although, during this period the Indian people have awakened to their dire conditions, their movement, even as late as 1884, was directed only at acquiring political franchise. It was Japan's victory over Russia in the beginning of the 20th century that aroused the Indians and made them conscious of their racial potentialities.

During the first World War, the Indians succeeded in procuring their own national legislature consisting of two houses, but even at their late period, the aim of the Indian patriots was only to secure the right of home rule. Although Britain established a central legislation for India, she was crafty enough to reserve an exorbitant prerogative for its Viceroy who was entitled to enact measures essential for the safety, tranquillity, and interests of British India, even against the wishes of the Council or the Assembly. The possession of this great power by the Viceroy naturally caused much reaction among the Indian patriots and the anti-British fever ran high. But, in spite of all this, their claim was still for autonomy rather than for complete independence.

The Simon Commission, which was sent to India by the Baldwin Cabinet to investigate the political reform of the country, did not include a single Indian member in it. This created a sensation among the members of the central legislature. The demand of the Indians was, even at this time, only for autonomy, or rather the status of a dominion, which is the highest form of autonomy under the British Empire.

Drafts Constitution

In May, 1928, a general congress of all Indian parties was held in Bombay, and a committee headed by Pandit Motilal Nehru was organized, charged with the duty of drafting the Indian constitution. The draft made by the Nehru committee was adopted by the congress at its meeting at Lucknow, but its demand was only for the status of a domination.

At the meeting of the Indian National Congress in December of the same year, at Calcutta, Mahatma Gandhi proposed that if the British Government failed to give India the status of a dominion by the end of 1929, the Indians should cease paying taxes and undertake a movement of civil disobedience. And when the policy outlined by Sir Edwin, Governor-General of India, to the effect that such a status would be given at some distant future was revealed, it put the Indian patriots in a pit of anger.

It was in the Indian National Congress held at Lahore on December, 29, 1929 that the first decision to carry on the movement of Indian independence was voiced. This announcement was followed by a series of serious consequences such as the wholesale resignation of Indian government officers, non-payment of taxes and visits made by Gandhi and other leaders to various parts of the country. The situation grew so serious that in 1930 the British Government placed under arrest more than 100,000 Indians including Gandhi.

British Bribe Leaders

For some years following, the Indian independence movement lost much of its former vigor, due to the crafty policy of the British who suppressed and bribed the Indian leaders. The financiers who had been giving funds to the independence movement were subjected to various harsh restrictions so that they could no longer carry on their business activities and the result was that they stopped financing the nationalists. The pressure on the Indian capitalists, thus, was gradually increased, and in August, 1943, a large number of business men withdrew from the Indian National Congress, revealing the high-handed interference and suppression of the British authorities.

Another powerful hindrance to the progress of the independence movement was the negative policy of passive-resistance pursued by Gandhi and his followers, as well as a similar denial of resistance by the Hindus. Moreover, it was a traditional policy of Britain not to allow the people of India to possess arms and weapons in anticipation of revolts.

It must be noted, however, that the progress of the Indian independence movement must be stimulated from the outside, as it is faced by a traditional handicap of stupendous difficulty at home. Thus, we find great significance in Mr. Bose's Indian National Army which is ready to advance to Delhi.

There are in India even today some who are opposed to securing complete independence and who believe that such a national aspiration is yet premature. But this erroneous view is represented only by the Britons in India, those Indians who represent British interests, or the natives whose interests coincide with those of Britain. These people usually point to the disagreement of views between the Hindus and Mohammedans regarding the method of establishing an independent government for India. Their arguments run somewhat in the following vein:

"Of the total population of 380 million in India, about 260 million souls are Hindus and approximately 90 million are Mohammedans. The former believe in polytheism and worship idols, while the latter believe in monotheism and deny the worship of idols. The ox, which is specially revered by the former is offered upon the altar as a sacrificial offering by the latter, and thus, the latter often stage riots in front of the former's religious worships, and obstructed their proceedings. Therefore, the friction between the two religious sects has become a perpetual one.

"They also differ in their views regarding the problem of Indian independence: while the Hindus desire the establishment of a unified national government, the Mohammedans object to such a system and assert that separate government should be established in provinces where a large population of Mohammedans are found. They wish to create a state within a state by combining some of the provinces where the Mohammedan population is as much as 80 per cent of the total population. Thus, even if independence is granted to the Indians, they will quarrel among themselves and it will, in the end, be disastrous to their own welfare and tranquillity."

Not Irreconcilable

Such are the usual arguments of those who oppose the Indian independence movement. I wish, however, to refute these arguments by saying that the opposition between those who believe in a centralized system of government and those who would like to see a decentralized political structure established, is not irreconcilable. Certainly, such an opposition is no reason why the independence should not be granted to India. Switzerland furnishes us an excellent example of reconciliation between a centralized and decentralized system of government. The population of this country being composed of German, French and Italian nationalities, a high degree of decentralization is allowed in its system of government, but it does not prove any handicap for the unified and independent existence of Switzerland.

Moreover, some of the Mohammedan leaders are willing to relinquish the control of such important matters as defense, diplomacy, tariff, communications and currency to the central political structure, while on the other hand, they want other matters to be administered separately by the different Mohammedan communities. Furthermore, there is no doubt that the Mohammedans themselves are in favor of independence. They regarded the visit of the Simon Investigation Commission to India in February, 1928 as a great insult to that country.

The only apprehension the Mohammedans entertain is the possibility that their representation might be jeopardized, as their population constitutes only 23 per cent while the Hindus number 68 per cent of the total population of India. But there is no reason why such a difficulty cannot be properly adjusted. There already is a past example of such an adjustment. An agreement was reached between the two sects at Lucknow in 1916, and the principle of apportionment embodied therein was applied to the Indian Political Act of 1919 which decided the respective number of seats for both sects.

The second reason for opposing the Indian independence is advanced by British soldiers and politicians in India and also by a small group of the Indian population. Their contention is thus:

Useless in India's Defense

"In India, the realization of armies and armaments would be impossible without neutral British army officers. At least such armies and armaments would be useless in the defense of India. Even supposing a compromise may be effected between the Hindus and Mohammedans in their political affairs, there will still remain their basic difference of religious convictions and their quarrelsome relations will persist. What is worse is the fact that whereas the Mohammedants are warlike people and wish to become soldiers, the Hindus are averse to military life. The latter may occupy superior positions over the former in political affairs and may control government offices, but it is doubtful whether they can successfully maintain domestic peace, since the army, having the function of keeping peace, will be in the hands of the Mohammedans.

"India being a large country, its defense problems are diverse and difficult. One must not forget that her coast line extends for 6,000 miles. It is well to remember, too, the fact that the northwestern frontier of India has been the scene of perpeutal strife and outside invasions. During the four years of the first World War, there were 1,350 cases of invasions into India along the northwestern border. The Indian Government had to dispatch more than 70 expeditions to check such inroads by alien people during the past half-century. Under such domestic conditions, it would be highly impossible to maintain the status of an independent nation without the military assistance of Britain."

My reply to such arguments is as follows:

"It is undeniable that disharmony between the Hindus and the Mohammedans cannot be wiped out in a day. However, Britain is largely responsible for the existence and intensification of this disharmony as she has been carrying on intrigues and intensification of this disharmony as she has been carrying on intrigues and plottings of various descriptions in the past in order to aggravate the quarrel and hate between these two sects. At any rate, this disharmony can never be expected to die down so long as British rule is maintained in India.

What is urgent for India today is to eradicate this basic source of internal disturbances by overthrowing, once and for all, the shameful rule of Britain. Unless she takes the present opportunity in bringing about this objective, India will forever lose all chances of gaining her independence.

Arguments Meaningless

Arguments advanced against Indian independence by some cowardly Indians as well as by British despots are meaningless. The main reason for overthrowing British rule in India is because it has failed in assuring a living to the Indians, particularly the farmers. About 90 per cent of the Indian population live in agricultural villages and about 70 per cent earn their livelihood in farming communities. Britons in India often said that the mainstay of India is found in its farmers "and not the native princes who make gorgeous parades, nor the politicians or lawyers who make much ado about securing independence."

Lord Linlithgow (Viceroy from 1936 to 1943) stated in his book some years ago that "India is made up of farmers." In his farewell address, "the illustrious Lord Curzon," at the conclusion of his second term as Governor-General in 1904, declared "that the interests of the Indian farmers should be the primary object of all Viceroys." However, what the successive Viceroys of India did was not to elevate the life of the farmers but rather to keep them in their submerged condition. Gestures are all that the British officials in India have even shown for the benefits of the Indian farmers.

The Famine Committee assumed the name of the independent Ministry of Agriculture in 1866, and in spite of all the years that have passed since then, no real results have yet been achieved by this administration.

Lord Linlithgow, who was replaced by General Wavell in July last year as Viceroy, was at one time head of the Royal Indian Agricultural Committee and is an expert on Indian agricultural problems. His ponderous report of 756 pages on research in Indian agricultural problems published in 1928 was praised by Indians themselves for its great scholastic merits, but it proved a dead letter because he never practiced what he wrote.

In India, well-fed people make up only about 20 per cent of the total population. The farmers are worst off and the majority of them are in ill health from over-work, yet they continue to cultivate their lands because they cannot find anything else to do. Conditions in India last year were simply startling. Tens of thousands of Indian people died of hunger.

Shortage of Food

The Delhi correspondent of the London Times in the latter part of last August gave out figures indicating the shortage of cereals in the various provinces as follows:

Provinces	Amount (In tons)
Bengal	2,000,000
Bombay	942,000
Madras	1,250,000
Assam	120,000
Orissa	103,000
Others	328,000
Total	4,743,000

In Calcutta alone, thousands of Indians were found dead in the streets. Even in some industrial districts the shortage of food was acute. In the province of Bengal, many deaths resulted from hunger, and the Provincial Food Conference, held last July, found itself impotent to deal with the alarming situa-

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 3)

War Aims of America

U.S. Policy in Far East Characterized by Dual Factors—Idealism and Realism

By YASAKA TAKAGI
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Yasaka Takagi, LL. D., A. M. (Harv.), professor of the American Constitution, history and diplomacy at Tokyo Imperial University, was an executive member of the Japan Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1926-41. He is the author of the Beikoku Seiji-shi Josetsu (An Introduction to Political History of America), Beikoku Toyo Seisaku no Shiteki Kosatsu (Historical Survey of America's Oriental Policy).

Part I

For a fair and accurate appraisal of American statements and declarations regarding war aims, a historical approach is necessary. I begin this brief survey, therefore, by submitting what I venture to call the historial background. What I intend to depict here in broad strokes for brevity's sake, is a fact, which underlies all the major policies of the United States in general, and her Oriental policies in particular, namely, that her policies have always shown what may be called a steady parallelism or characteristic intertwinement of idealistic, humanitarian sentiments and realistic, material interest. In other words, the Far Eastern policy of the United States has always been characterized by its dualistic nature comprising both idealistic and realistic factors.

The above fact can be very clearly recognized if one were to examine the so-called open door policy, which term I use to cover the policy of equal opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations and the policy of integrity of China. Americans are wont to describe this open door policy as idealistic and philanthropic; that it prevented China from being partitioned among greedy Powers, checking the designs of imperialistic nations; and that it safeguarded China's independence and territorial and administrative entity.

Open-Door Policy Realistic

Well-balanced and objective studies of the subject show, however, that the open door policy was essentially a very realistic policy, embodying positive, expansionist program cherished among comparatively few leaders of the vigorous, ascending, newly industrialized, capitalistic America at the turn of the century and representing Realpolitik pursued by some far-seeing politicians and strategists to promote the interest of the new world Power along the lines of economic imperialism.

With all due regard to the idealistic or philanthropic factor of this policy, one cannot help admitting that it was, essentially, a policy of economic expansionism, ultimately aiming at the enormous potential market of China for American trade and investment. It is not at all necessary to argue this point; for it is admitted, as a matter of fact, by practically all fair-minded American scholars. It is sometimes called a policy of intervention, or an imperialistic measure for economic penetration.

That the open door policy, with such a nature as this, constituted a phase of America's dollar diplomacy should not at all be wondered. As a matter of fact, it formed a wing of America's world policy, as the counterpart of her Caribbean policy, the foundation of both of which having been laid almost simultaneously in that great transitional period of American foreign policy on the eve of the present century, when the United States launched on the pathway of imperialism. The dollar diplomacy at its flood tide, a little later during the Taft administration, was aptly characterized by the President as a policy "substituting dollars for bullets." And it may be said to have been also a very symbolical and perhaps ominous characterization of the open door policy.

Dollar Diplomacy Advanced

In spite of President Wilson's repeated endeavors to recede, steps of dollar diplomacy were virtually carried forward during and after the last World War, especially by preparing the way for America's financial penetration in China. The establishment of the new Four-Power Consortium was a case in point.

The closer relationship and cooperation between Great Britain and the United States, both of whom felt growing apprehension toward Japan, especially since the so-called "twenty-one demands" of 1915 and because of her increasing strength in subsequent years, was already conspicuous in the consortium negotiations; but the Washington Conference was its major result. Needless to say, the Nine-Power Treaty, by which the open door policy was incorporated at last in a treaty, was one of its important achievements. This treaty has thus come to be, in reality, an instrument to serve the purpose of peaceful economic expansion of American and British industries and capitals in China.

The so-called peace policy of the United States—a major principle of American foreign policy to the effect that the conduct of international relations shall proceed on the basis of peace—has in recent years been made so much of that it is sometimes called the fourth and last major principle of American foreign policy, side by side with the policy of isolation, the Monroe Doctrine and the open door policy. There is not the slightest doubt that such propositions as the peaceful settlement of international controversies, renunciation of force, or maintenance of law and order in international relations are worthy of support, as a matter of broad principles, by all the peoples of the world. But, here again, behind the philanthropic and ideological policy one should not fail to recognize the lurking face of the interest of "haves" or satisfied nations, which safeguarded by the maintenance of status quo.

The idealistic phase of the open door policy was thus reinforced by the advocacy of peace policy with the result, naturally, of redoubling the inevitable involvement of the idealistic with the realistic. The process is shown clearly in the history of American policy toward Japan regarding Sino-Japanese conflicts, evidenced by such incidents as the indictment of Japan as the violator of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris and the advocacy of the so-called Stimson Doctrine of Non-recognition.

Lastly, we find confirmation for our thesis also in the so-called domestic sources of foreign policy in connection with the American idea of "national interest," which has come to loom large after all the efforts of "new deal" of the present administration.

War Almost Inevitable

The programs of "new deal," while aiming fundamentally at the adjustment of national life, by planning and control for the general welfare of the people, that is to say, primarily at self-contained national economy—have come strangely enough to develop a phase which has a close connection with international politics and economics. The process of the metamorphosis is not difficult to understand when one realizes the steps more or less naturally leading up: from unemployment relief to encouragement of public works (especially building warships, airplanes and other military equipment); and from expansion of industrial production to that of munition industries. Notwithstanding repeated "neutrality" resolutions and acts, financial and political entanglements of America with Europe and elsewhere had grown with an alarming pace, through such steps as the Lend-Lease Act, making her involvement in war almost inevitable.

At the same time, the concepts of "social security" and "full employment" have come to be inextricably rooted in the minds of the American people, symbolizing their demand for the maintenance of their improved standard of life. The fact that President Roosevelt made special reference to the "freedom from want," that is to say to the guarantee of full employment in the aftermath of this war, reflects the prevailing demand among the people in general. Thus the popular demand for the security of American standard of life can be said today to constitute the concept of "national interest," and, as such, has come to be an important factor in the formation of international policy.

The popular slogan, "American way of life," which has repeatedly been used in recent years to denote the precious things of life to be defended against the attack of dictators, apparently implied, not only the "principles of democracy" or "democratic way of life," but also the improved standard of living which has already been attained by the Americans. The dualism in American foreign policy as evidenced in this catchword would seem to be increasingly clear. The leaders of the Chungking regime might well query whether America's policy of aiding them in the name of "democracy" is not associated directly with the ultimate objective of upholding the high American standard of living.

Parallelism Noticeable

Such dualism or parallelism between the idealistic and realistic in American foreign policy is very clearly noticeable in the so-called "fundamental principles of international policy," which was proclaimed by Secretary of State Hull on July 16, 1937. The statement may be summarized and grouped into several major items such as

(1) Maintenance of peace; renunciation of use of force among nations; and strengthening of international law;

(2) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations; peace

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)